

Recognized Authority on
Connellsville Coke Trade.

Weekly Courier

Circulates Wherever Coke
is Manufactured or Used.

VOL. 35, NO. 14.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1913.

EIGHT PAGES.

Prices and Prospects.

THE COKE MARKET SHOWS DECIDEDLY IMPROVED PRICES

Prompt Coke is Firmer and the Furnacemen are Taking More

INTEREST IN LAST HALF COKE

Spot Coke Holds Well Up to \$2.25 and Contract Coke is Firm at \$2.50

Foundry Coke Moving a Waiting One

Special to The Weekly Courier

PITTSBURG, May 14.—The coke market is better, and furnaces are taking more interest in second half contracts. A large Eastern Pennsylvania interest has purchased about 15,000 tons of prompt, first half coke, and is awaiting a shortage in its regular supplies. It is understood the bulk of this coke was secured at \$2.20, but statements are made that some went at \$2.15 and some at \$2.25. A Central Western merchant furnace interest is reported to have purchased about 5,000 tons or more of prompt coke, but the sale cannot be definitely identified. There have been several purchases of small lots.

The prompt furnace coke market is stronger being fairly quotable at \$2.15 to \$2.20 per ton, while others are asking the higher figure. All trades of \$2 for standard coke have disappeared. Altogether the market has had a definite advance, for in some instances \$2 was shaded to dealers two or three weeks ago.

In the weekly market reported the first definite inquiry for second half coke came from a northern iron and steel house, asking \$2.00 per ton a month over the half year for an eastern interest and given to several sellers.

Other consumers have begun sounding the market and in some quarters it is claimed there will be a further rise in the market and getting price with the idea of deciding within a few days whether or not they will cover at this time.

The uniform asking price for second-half furnace coke of \$2 and grade continues to be \$2.15 per ton.

MONONGAHELA, May 14.—The coroner's jury which has been hearing testimony regarding the cause of the death of 35 men in the Cinematheatre of the Monongahela Industrial Co. has returned its verdict.

It found the cause of death was due to suffocation. The jury also directed that the coroner's inquest be held at the Pittsburgh office of the Pennsylvania Department of Health.

The Reliance Coal & Coke Company is building a plant of 400 ovens and coal and coke operators activity in Greene County is increasing.

The verdict places legal responsibility for the disaster on the mine foreman and his helpers, who were responsible for the safety laws of the state. Throughout the verdict blames ineffective and defective laws for the disaster.

The jury recommends to the coal company that it operate the Cincinnati plant with greater safety and more exacting methods of contract.

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Contract foundry \$2.25-\$2.70.

Prompt foundry \$2.25-\$2.75.

Contract foundry \$2.00-\$2.25.

The iron market has been a purely waiting attitude, the proposed strike being called by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company against its inquiry sent out last week for last for second-half foundry iron for its three plants. The trade expects the company to act late this week and to make a purchase of 10,000 to 12,000 tons. It is known that at least one or two sellers will name relatively low price enough to attract the buyer and the prediction is made that if purchases are affected the action will attract other and smaller buyers who have observed the Westinghouse company has in the past been able to pick out the low points very well. Throughout the iron trade, therefore, it is expected that the market will find a bottom and that prices will react. Foundry iron is generally quoted at \$1.50 Valley and it is believed that the market has reached a point where it can be sold at \$1.40. Bessemer iron remains at \$1.50, while basic is equally nominal at \$1.50. It is thought these nominal prices will be revised in a definite manner, but the foundry iron is much lower figures, and in such cases buyers are likely to take hold. Mr. Thomas has stated that he has already made his Paragon plans regardless of new ventures depending upon his American trip. He is firmly convinced of the excellence of Welsh coal for steamship purposes and will examine American coal with a critical eye.

WATCH GOVERNOR COX

One Coal Miners Interested in Appointment of Commission

Coal Operators and Miners throughout Ohio are Interested in Coming Appointments of Governor Cox on the Commission Authorized by the General Assembly to Investigate the Rate of Payment for Coal Mining in the State

The authorization is contained in the resolution adopted by both houses of the legislature and was intended to forestall action on the Green antisection bill.

GOOD EXPORT TRADE

Baltimore Turned to Cuba and South America is Heavy.

Some interesting figures are contained in the Baltimore's export trade review for the month of April. The growth of the Cuban trade is shown in the fact that the Island ports took a total of 1,057 tons out of the total of 1,600 tons out of the port.

Team ports took 2,550 tons, mostly for use on the national railways.

The Philippines took one cargo of 6,039 tons.

Other shipments were divided between Ecuador, Spain, Costa Rica, Argentina, and Algeria showing the wide range of growing export trade from this port.

IRON AND STEEL MARKET FUNDAMENTALLY STRONG

Plenty of Optimism but Production and Shipments Continue at a Record Rate

Special to The Weekly Courier

NEW YORK May 14.—The American Metal Market and Daily Iron & Steel Report will tomorrow morning review the iron and steel trade as follows:

"By day fundamental conditions in the iron and steel industry are proving to be stronger than was thought. Those who have scrutinized conditions and their better than usual indications, find that there is optimism with fundamental conditions very questionable today fundamental conditions are relatively sound, with pessimism rampant. Pessimistic sentiments expressed are curiously divergent, some observers professing to see no definite evidence that the industrial situation is much improved, others, others very poor. Such pessimism may wear itself out. No one can deny that production and shipments of steel are at record rate and there is no definite evidence that the industrial situation is going into actual consumption in even the most favorable sense.

"Winged steel prices are very well held which is a strong condition considering the unfavorable sentiment.

Even in the agricultural steel bar trade which is being covered slowly there is no hint of any divergence from 1.40c.

"Coke and sheet bars are

very steady, although relatively quiet at the slightly reduced prices quoted a fortnight ago in these columns. There is some inquiry and apparently no disposition to cut, although several mills are quoting.

"Demand in iron and steel continues downward but buyers are taking more and more in crest. Recent rumors that a large consumer had taken hold of southern iron at \$1.12 prove to be altogether a myth. The price has been definitely demoted from \$1.15c. if much below a cent.

"In the Pittsburgh Valley market interest centers on the inquiry of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, which is to be acted on this week and indicates that if the business is placed in the market it will be definitely stimulative. A price of \$1.50 Valley is rumored to be possible on this business.

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The iron market is moving fairly well.

The regular products of the steel trade have ranged from \$3 to \$3.25 and do not appear to shade \$1.50 in any instance.

Some coke producers who do not ordinarily move foundry coke are offering limited tonnages and will shade \$3 slightly but only on prompt lots and in case of contract.

The market is unstable as follows:

"Prompt furnace coke \$2.15-\$2.25.

Contract furnace (aski g) \$2.70.

Prompt foundry \$2.25-\$2.75.

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THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1913.

THE WEEKLY COURIER, CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

FREE COAL MAY BE OPENING WEDGE IN CANADIAN MARKET

Not Likely to Hurt Operators as Imports Show a Decline.

GIVES CHANCE FOR DIPLOMACY

Present Duty Believed to be Barrier Against Removal of Canadian Import Which Hurts Producers Here; Ontario Big User But Has No Coal.

An echo comes from Indiana that opinion prevails among some of the coal producers of that state that the abolition of the tariff duty on bituminous coal will operate to reduce prices for such coal in the eastern markets, and that this will be reflected in the western markets. To those who are interested in coal as a political factor—if they will pardon the flippancy—"forget it," says the Coal and Coke Operator. There is no danger of free coal having any influence on coal prices anywhere within the United States except, perhaps, on the Pacific Coast; and in that case the consumer would be the beneficiary, and not all at all.

When the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill was before the Congress an effort was made to have bituminous coal—there is no tariff on anthracite—added to the free list, and for the time being we export about 100,000 tons of coal much more cheaply. Moreover, of the amount we exported last year 12,148,167 tons, 2,885,789 tons were anthracite. Of the total amount exported about 65 per cent of it was produced and shipped from Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio and almost entirely by way of the lake route. At that time producers of West Virginia thought that free coal would rob them of their New England market, and they, in association with the producers of Colorado, Wyoming and other of the Rocky Mountain States, secured a return of duty.

The fact is that this duty has been a barrier to an enlargement of our export of coal in all those sections of the country that could advantageously engage in the export of coal. Canada is our best customer, and the Dominion's duty on coal in the Province of Quebec is the same as ours. Canada has no coal in the Province of Ontario, where the population is most dense and manufacture and power usage are most pronounced. Ontario uses more coal, perhaps, than all other provinces combined, and the miners there that provide coal have during the last three years been buying the coal they buy ground to coal-dust or fine slack at the mines where it is produced merely because the tariff duty on it is only 15 cents in that form, and they thus save the difference between that security of return of duty, and the lump coal duty, 53 cents, or 38 cents the ton.

Now as to the quantity of coal we import. In the first place, there has not been more than about 3,000 tons of anthracite coal imported each year since 1909, and that was due to the long-continued miners' strike of that year in our own anthracite regions. Of bituminous coal our imports last year were 1,048,350 net tons; in 1911, 1,223,405 net tons; and in 1910, 1,391,443 net tons. So that it is seen that the imports are decreasing, as are regular things, in fact have decreased materially in recent years.

It is now proposed to put coal on the free list. This will not enable our producers to sell a single cinder of coal outside our own borders, but it is our desire, if we can, to get into a position to make overtures for the abolition on coal by the Ministry of the Dominion where tariff matters are changeable by "Orders in Council," and do not have to await the slow and tedious process of parliament action. Canada needs foreign coal, and would use more were it procurable at a lessened cost. We need the business, and could sell the coal if it were deliverable at a lower price at destination. Why should not our coal producers within the zones where exportable coal can be produced, offer another and easier method? Is it worth the effort, it would furnish more work for our miners and our railroad men and better earning opportunity for our capital invested in mines and in railroads and boats. Who will take up the issue?

MINE MAN GOES UP

Somerset Inspector Brummitt, Superintendent for United Coal Co.

From trapping bed to superintendence is the remarkable brief mining career of Mine Inspector Richard Maise, Jr., of Somerset. Inspector Maise was today chosen superintendent of all the United Coal Company's operations in Somerset County, including those at Boswell, Jerome, and Orenda. His headquarters will be at Boswell. The U. C. Company is owned by the Kuhn interests.

The new superintendent succeeds John Gibson, Jr., who has been advanced to the general superintendence of the company's operations in Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia. He will assume the new position on May 1, and until then he will have both jobs—mine inspector and superintendent, until his successor as mine inspector is selected. Maise is now inspector of the Twentieth Bituminous District, comprising all of Somerset county, south of Hollidaysburg.

Superintendent Maise comes from a family of mining men. His father is the late George F. Maise, who founded the Chamaehenue Coal Company at Zimmerman. Four of his brothers are also engaged in the mining industry.

Commissioned: Neill Resigns.

Dr. Charles P. Neill, United States Commissioner of Labor since 1905 and recently made commissioner of labor statistics, left the Department of Labor last week to take a position with the American Smelting & Refining Company to organize and conduct its labor department.

BUREAU OF MINES POINTS TO GREAT WASTE OF OIL AND GAS

In Three States It Reaches Millions of Dollars a Year; California Loses Much Gasoline.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Oil experts of the United States Bureau of Mines who have been investigating the natural gas industry have reported to Joseph A. Holmes, the director, that millions of dollars worth of this most perfect fuel is being wasted each year in the United States.

"The history of the natural gas industry is an appalling record of incompetence and waste," said Alfred G. Chapman, the engineer in their report made public today. They refer to the waste in Oklahoma, Louisiana and California as being notorious.

In Oklahoma, one hundred million cubic feet of gas is escaping into the air every twenty-four hours. This has a value of \$20,000 a day or \$7,300,000 a year. This waste is also equal to one and one-quarter million tons of the best bituminous coal.

The waste in Louisiana is estimated at seventy-five million cubic feet of gas and is valued at \$15,000 for each cubic foot, or \$5,475,000 for the year. This waste of gas is equivalent to nearly one million tons of coal. That has been put by the experts that this waste is especially aggravating because this gas that Louisiana does not have is being piped across the border to Texas, and that while the state is allowing its supply of gas to escape in the air, the citizens are paying for coal that has to be transported some distance.

"There were three principal wells in the Caddo field from which the greater part of the waste occurs," said Mr. Arnold. "Two of these have been closed by the owners, thus proving that closure, is feasible. No attempt has been made to close the other and when visited by Mr. Chapman in February, 1912, it consisted of a center well—an active well extending to a depth of 10,000 feet, forcing gas—more like mud and water to a height of twenty or thirty feet. During much of the time this well is burning. The gas from this well has been going to waste for three years. Two other wells, having an estimated volume of twenty-five billion cubic feet per day blew out and burned for one or two years. In the Caddo field at least 400,000,000 cubic feet of gas has at certain times been wasted daily, practically all the waste being preventable."

"The condition in the Southern California fields, the gas that accompanies the oil is exceedingly rich in gasoline, but up to a short time ago practically all this gas, with the exception of some used locally for fuel, went to waste. As it has been found that some wells the value of the gasoline gasoline in the gas is worth as much as twenty per cent of the oil produced from the same well, it is not extravagant to estimate the loss of gasoline—the most desired constituent of the product—the wasted gas of California at ten per cent of the value of the oil produced in the state or \$5,000,000. Mr. Arnold quotes I. C. White, state geologist of West Virginia, as authority for the statement that from one well in Eastern Kentucky there poured a stream of gas for a period of twelve months without attempting to shut it in or utilize it. The amount which it has been figured was worth at certain prices more than \$2,000,000.

Mr. Arnold declares that there was, years ago, great waste in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana and West Virginia, but it has been stopped through the businesslike methods of the larger companies and the efficient state legislation.

The oil experts of the bureau offer a number of methods whereby the gas may be saved for future use and urge upon the industry the need of involving the question of quick action in this regard.

Already a number of fields are beginning to waste and others are beginning to decline in production.

B. & O. FATALITIES

Nine—Seven Killed on Main System in Past Nine Months.

Nine—Employees were killed on the Baltimore & Ohio system, exclusive of the Baltimore & Ohio, Southwestern and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroads, during the last nine months, according to the report received at division headquarters here. Of this number nine were killed during the month just ended.

The report shows that the maximum number of fatalities occurred in August, 1912, when 19 were killed and that the minimum number occurred in March of this year. Those killed in April included two division managers, two brakemen, one trackman, one foreman and one bridge carpenter.

The fatalities were proportioned among the months as follows: August, 19, September, 16, October 13 November 11, December 15, January 9, February 16, March 5 and April 9.

Attention is called to the fact that the majority of those fatally injured were experienced men and that employees should exercise greater care in attending their duties.

Objects to Valuation.

An appeal from the valuation placed on its land by the assessors of Ligonier township and the county commissioners of Fayette County, Pa., against the assessment of the Greenbush Friday. The company is assessed for 175 acres of coal at \$600 an acre and 1,702 acres of surface at \$40 an acre.

PATENTS

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W. G. DOOLITTLE, PATENT ATTORNEY, Park Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN

The Lower Connellsville District

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, May 10, 1913.

Total Ovens.	In Blast.	Name of Works.	Name of Operators.	P. O. Address.
200	147	Ashley	W. Harry Brown.....	South Brownsville
200	147	Alice No. 1	W. J. Rainey.....	Uniontown
200	147	Alison	H. C. Frock & Steel Co.	None
200	147	Baxter Palace	Baxter Palace Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	147	Bridgewater	H. C. Frock Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	147	Bryer Hill	F. W. Brown & Co.	Uniontown
200	147	Brownsville	Brownsville Coal Co.	Smithfield
200	147	Burke	Smithfield Coal & Coke Co.	Smithfield
200	147	Century	Century Coal Co.	Brownsville
200	147	Cochran	The Cochran Coal & Coke Co.	South Fayette
200	147	Colonial No. 1	H. C. Frock Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	147	Colonial No. 4	H. C. Frock Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	147	Cyrilla	Standard Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	147	Dantz	H. C. Frock Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	147	Donald No. 2	Consolidated Connellsville Coal Co.	Connellsville
200	147	Donald No. 3	Consolidated Connellsville Coal & Coke Co.	Connellsville
200	147	Dunbar	H. C. Frock Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	147	Edna	W. H. Frock Coke Co.	Uniontown
200	147	Emory	South Fayette Coke Co.	South Fayette
200	147	Fairbank	Strader Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
200	147	Foothills	H. C. Frock Coke Co.	Scottdale
200	147	France No. 1	South Fayette Coke Co.	South Fayette
200	147	Frost	South Fayette Coke Co.	South Fayette
200	147	Garrison	South Fayette Coke Co.	South Fayette
200	147	Glenwood	Genuine Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville
200	147	Glenwood	Beamer Coal Co.	Pittsburgh
200	147	Glenwood	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	South Fayette
200	147	Glenwood	Sunshine Coal & Coke Co.	South Fayette
200	147	Hilltop	James H. Hoover.....	McKeesport
200	147	Homer	Hilltop	McKeesport
200	147	Houston	Hilltop	McKeesport
200	147	Husted	Hilltop-Somersville Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
200	147	Isabella	Isabella Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
200	147	Jackson	Lakeview Coal & Coke Co.	Lakeview
200	147	Lafayette	Atlas Coal Co.	Pittsburgh
200	147	Lakeview	H. C. Frock Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	147	Lakeview	Lehigh Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	147	Lakeview	Lincoln Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	147	Lakeview	Connellsville Central Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	147	Low Phoe	Connellsville Central Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	147	Marion	United Connellsville Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	147	McKeesport	Southwestern Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
200	147	Milford	McKeesport Coal Co.	McKeesport
200	147	Milford	Rich Hill Coal & Coke Co.	Rich Hill
200	147	Milford	Rich Hill Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	147	Rose	Sunshine Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
200	147	Royal	W. J. Barnes Coal & Coke Co.	Connellsville, N. Y.
200	147	Shankrock	Black Rock Coal & Coke Co.	Connellsville
200	147	Shankrock	Taylor Coal & Coke Co.	Connellsville
200	147	Starrett	Parsons Coal & Coke Co.	Connellsville
200	147	Starrett	Consolidated Coal & Coke Co.	Connellsville
200	147	Starrett	Thompson-Cochran Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	147	Tower Hill No. 1	Tower Hill Connellsville Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	147	Tower Hill No. 2	Tower Hill Connellsville Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	147	Washington No. 1	Tower Hill Connellsville Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	147	Washington No. 2	Tower Hill Connellsville Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	147	Yukon	Washington Coal & Coke Co.	Connellsville
200	147	Yukon	Wawa Coke Co.	Connellsville

The Eureka Fire Brick Works, MANUFACTURERS OF

High Grade Fire Brick

for Bee-Hive, Rectangular and Bi-Product Coke Ovens, Boiler Linings, Ground-Fire Clay, Special Shapes on short notice. Office and Works.

MT. BRADDOCK, PA. Bell Phone 49, Dunbar, Pa.
Both E. & O. and P. R. R. Connections.

ESTABLISHED 1859 INCORPORATED 1894

Jos. Soisson Fire Brick Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Silica and Fire Clay Brick

Special Shapes for Rectangular and Bee Hive Ovens, Furnace and Glass House Material.

Equipped to Take the Largest Contracts for Paving Brick, High Grade Building and Enamel Brick.

DAILY CAPACITY 300,000.

DAVIDSON MOYER VOLCANO DAYTON KINGSTON { 10 Plants: WILLIAM GLOBE PHENIX COLUMBIA

ALL RAILROADS

Main Office, Connellsville, Penna.

Ready Soon

Directory of the Coke Works of the

FARRELL DECLARES STEEL CORPORATION A BOON TO NATION

**Prevents Corners in Pig Tin
and Aids the Cotton
Growers.**

GOVERNMENT HAS RIGHT OF WAY

Its Orders are Given First Consideration; Shows Steady Gain in Wages of Its Employees, Testimony in Suit of U. S. Displays Wide Knowledge

NEW YORK. May 15.—The United States Steel Corporation was pictured by James A. Farrell, its president, as a combination organized not to suppress competitors, but to develop the sale of steel in foreign lands, a development which could not have been accomplished he said, if the corporation had not been granted the franchises of two foreign companies competing for foreign business under its wing. He was testifying as the first witness for the defense in the government suit to dissolve the corporation as a combination in restraint of trade.

Mr. Farrell traced his hearings by his intimate knowledge of affairs in remote parts of the world and held them keenly in earnest as he narrated the story of his rise from a common laborer in a steel mill at the age of 18 to the head of the greatest industrial corporation in the world at the age of 50.

The witness traced the growth of the steel corporation's export business from 22,000 tons the year it was organized to \$24,600 tons in 1912 and from \$31,000,000 in value in 1904 to \$100,000,000 in 1912, and said that the efforts of the corporation to expand its foreign trade had been continuous and indefatigable. The result had been that 90 per cent of the country's foreign trade in steel was done by the corporation, he said.

Concerning the testimony of William E. Corp., his predecessor as president of the corporation, that there had been understandings between the corporation and foreign manufacturers as to prices and a division of territory, Mr. Farrell said:

"We have never operated under any pools or agreements with foreign manufacturers either as to price or location. We have never entered into any contracts or agreements with foreign manufacturers to stay out of their market provided they would stay out of ours."

He detailed also that the corporation made a practice of selling its products lower abroad than in this country. In fact some of our commodities are sold higher, he said.

For the corporation had refused the allegation of the Government that the International Harvester Company enjoyed unfair advantages in the purchase of steel from the corporation because the two corporations had interlocking directors, the witness produced tables in which he showed that the same men held stock in both the corporation and the Harvester company but that the Harvester company was insignificant. The largest amount in any one year was 25,000 tons in 1911, according to the tables.

Mr. Farrell also produced tables to show that the freight rates on steel products could be paid by the corporation on its own railroads and on roads on competing roads whereas on roads not competing with the corporation roads the rates had been advanced.

In the last eight years we have furnished the steel for every steel structure that has been built in Buenos Aires, Mr. Farrell said, and this has been in competition with German, English and French competitors. The Tennessee Coal & Iron Company was doing well in the South for the purpose of manufacturing steel for the Mexican and South American trade.

Speaking of export business into Canada, he said that the Canadian preferential tariff in favor of British rails prevented American manufacturers from selling what product there at present. Their duty on American rails is 37.4¢ a ton, he said, and on British 55¢.

President Farrell continued his recitation of the manner in which this company has overcome almost every obstacle put in the way of extension of its exports. It has done so by making the corporation as an industrial manufacturer. As an example he said that it is not for the policy of the corporation "to do a general business regardless of conditions." The cotton crop of the United States this year could not be marketed. He explained that the cotton was supplied practically "in the cotton field" and that the cotton baled in the country and that there was no profit in their manufacture.

"Our competitors," he said, "have shown no desire to manufacture cotton, so it developed upon us to supply the demand. It is not an unusual occurrence, but we have supplied the compressor men in the South with 3,000,000 bundles at 5¢ cents a bundle. If we should stop manufacture the cotton crop this year would be on the ground."

The Government at the time of the recent floods he continued had the need to bring up the strength of the levee at New Orleans. We have a lease on land for 50 tons in Thruway 1 and in spite of the fact that we were very busy we delivered it on Tuesday next 26 hours before the high waters arrived. We always give preference to Government work.

The Steel Corporation exercises power to prevent corners in the pig iron, Mr. Farrell said. He explained that the pig iron was a highly speculative commodity and susceptible to corners.

Mr. Farrell made it clear that the item of wages had to be reckoned with constantly. Wages in Europe in particular he said, were about 37 per cent of those paid here. The wages of his steel workers, something more than does Germany, France and Belgium, and Austria and Italy are far down in the scale. At the Pan Yen works near Hankow, China, 300 laborers work at the blast furnaces all day for a little more than 16 cents each Saturday.

At the plant recently installed at Sirli India, where laborers get three cents a day, pig iron is produced for \$540 a ton. In India it costs 48 cents per ton for shipment to Calcutta, whence it is shipped to Pacific ports.

Not only has the United States Steel Company made progress in its foreign trade, against these odds and others, also it has improved the wages of its men. Mr. Farrell said. He submitted a table showing that from 163,127 employees averaging \$18.88 a year in wages in 1902, the corporation now employs 221,02, who receive wages of \$356.70.

Farrell said that the increase of wages granted at the beginning of this year would bring the average wage of each man up to \$312 for the current year.

Mr. Farrell gave a clear bill of fare to the American Steel & Wire Company, one of the subsidiaries of the corporation which he named a so-called independent concern, as the manufacturer of such as 72 per cent.

Answering the charge that owing to the pecuniarity of interest between himself and the corporation, the corporation was given favors to obtain manufacturers in buying steel, Mr. Farrell said "that was the custom of the railroads to get their supplies from the steel mills nearest their shops regardless of who owned the mills."

BOY IS SENTENCED BY COURT FOR BREAKING HIS PAROLE

**Merrill Linderman Sent to the George
Junior Republic Father and
Uncle Pay Costs**

UNIONTON, Pa. May 15.—Merrill Linderman, 13, was sentenced to the George Junior Republic, Father and Uncle Pay Costs.

He had been sentenced to the George Junior Republic for breaking his parole.

The boy testified that he was not wanted either by his father or mother.

His father had not cared for him during the past several years.

Lee Smith, W. H. Blane and J. V. F.

W. C. McElroy were named viewers in the petition for a change of road in Spring Hill townships.

W. C. McElroy was named

in the defense case of Mary

Haw against Thomas Haw.

Elmer M. Gertzen was appointed constable for Dawson borough and Charles Fuehrer named tax collector for South Connellsville.

Samuel Gertzen was given a divorce

from Mary Katherine Ringer. Infidel

ity was charged.

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NO BAR TO MAYORS BEING REELECTED IS IN THE CLARK BILL

May Succeed Themselves if the Measure is Passed.

TO SERVE TERMS OF FOUR YEARS

House Scheduled to Vote on the Public Utilities Measure Wednesday. House Makes a Record by Closing Its Calendar, Process Appears

HARRISBURG, May 12.—There is no provision in the Clark Commission Government Bill for third class cities against a mayor succeeding himself after serving a four year term. The bill slightly altered is now ready for the Senate. It is having already passed the Senate.

The provision in the third class city bill is only that mayors shall serve until their successors are qualified. There has been stricken from the bill the provision that mayors serving in third class cities shall serve only 1913. Under the bill, mayors will be elected for four years and councilmen for two years thus providing for an election this fall.

Another amendment provides that treasurers before being eligible for reelection must step up their accounts. The provision that the city accountants now in office will serve until their successors qualify has been stricken out.

The non partisan ballot provision has been amended to provide that it shall not interfere with any general non-partisan election. In the initiative and referendum provision there has been inserted a clause that where 100 citizens petition for either the petition to be placed in the office or the city clerk where each voter can sign after identification. To either initiate legislation or to refer a referendum will be necessary to obtain the signatures of 20 per cent of the vote cast at the preceding mayoralty election.

The initiative and referendum are to become effective January 1, 1914, and will not apply to general appropriations bills.

District resolution of all vague or open charges that the Pennsylvania Legislature of 1913 is not attending to business was laid before the state last Thursday when the House was compelled to adjourn at 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon. It is now expected that business before it. The House had considered every bill upon its calendar. Adjournment of the House for lack of business is unprecedented at this time of a session. No one of experienced legislative practice can remember an House of Representatives ever had to take such action after its calendar once became crowded.

The Senate has been closing up its calendar regularly each day as considerably less than one quarter as much time is required by the Senate for reading and voting on bills.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The Federal Government's money laundry will be in full swing this week when the Treasury Department will begin the operation of four current washing machines, turning out daily 1000 washed and ironed notes which otherwise would be destroyed.

It is claimed the laundry will go to the Government's Office of Investigation, a department created by Congress to reduce the working force of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The Government's laundry of paper money by 1000 per cent will probably print and their help is a though it is paid off this month. The Bureau of Investigation has been told that a certain sum will be given to the Government's laundry to help it get started.

The Senate has now passed the bill which provided for the Democratic and political progressives. If they will join with the Republican Organization in enacting laws which will help everyone concerned the Legislature can adjourn for either the winter or summer. The bill is not yet passed and are not wanting that the Democratic and political progressives are doing little except manufacturing—or trying to manufacture—campaign thunder and that they are not sincerely in favor of any progressive legislation that does not bear the hallmark of their particular political party faction.

The Public Utilities Bill illustrates the point. Months have been spent by the House judiciary general committee and the Senate committee on a compromise over the legislation, but last week was the measure—composition from the several bills introduced bearing on this subject—finally reported to the House. George E. Alter, speaker of the House and a real progressive Republican promptly signed the bill, but it was not longer than the one which he sponsored two years ago and which failed of passage. Alter's endorsement of the bill is not yet echoing in the ears of the legislators when George W. Guthrie, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, introduced the bill. The Democrats are various other uncompromising things. There are the stumps in Amendments to the bill which had been offered in committee by George W. Humes, of Crawford the titular head of the House Democrats who had it introduced. Not only further than they desire had been rejected by a formal committee vote. This has stopped the work of Guthrie's critics, and brought forth malodorous Guthrie's outburst is typical of the course which Democratic and political progressives have persistently pursued all of this session in both Senate and House.

Democrats joined with the Republicans in passing by the House the John M. Flynn bill providing for party enrollment at the time of registration, but the method was thought to be too political progressive.

After failing the man Innocenzo is declared by witnesses to have plunged the pick into Johnson's back, penetrating a lung. He was arrested and committed to jail by Sheriff Garretts of Brownsville.

EXAMINATION FOR POSTMASTER

Test Will be Held Here June 4 to Fill Oliphoppe Vacancy

An examination will be held by the Civil Service Commission on June 4 to fill the vacancy in the fourth class postmastership at Oliphoppe.

The compensation of the postmaster at the office for the last fiscal year was \$328.

Candidates for the office must be 21 years old and must reside within the territory supplied by the postoffice.

Subscribe for the Weekly Courier

DUNBAR TOWNSHIP BOARD ELECTS FIFTY TEACHERS

High Standard is Established for the Teaching Staff of the Public Schools

At a meeting of the Dunbar Township School Board Saturday night at the Arlene Hotel 50 teachers all of whom were either college normal school graduates or hold permanent or professional certificates were selected for the ensuing year.

A commercial teacher and 25 additional teachers will be elected at some future date. J. H. Grossman principal of the high school faculty. Stats of last year's teachers were no applicants.

The teachers elected were as follows:

ANNE SMITH Jessie Ball

LUCILLE WOLF Amanda Strickler

JACOBINE HUNKER Anna Maria Lewis

R. A. SNYDER Loretta Lasker

ROSE STAEREN Chas. C. Burns

NAN PATTERSON Rose Hoey

MELISSA OLIVON June Scott

GEORGE McBURNEY Sadie Kestner

E. DINE HORNBEECK Campbell Mothers

R. V. COOPER Anna M. Burns

BETTY BROWN Jane Rutter

BERNA McNEIL Bernice McFarland

BIRDELLA MILLER Kathryn Lorcan

MATILIE BOWDISH Grace Robinson

WILLIE BREAKIRON Laura O'Connor

MILLIE NOYER Ann White

ELICE BUCHHOLDER E. C. Black

CECILIA CURTIN Hazel Smith

WM. McLAUGHLIN Hazel Weber

LUCY CROPPY Kathryn O'Connor

MARY DOMINIC Anna Donnan

HIGH SCHOOL

FLORENCE EVERHART

MARY KEEN J. H. Grossman

J. M. GLASS

TRY TO WRECK TRAIN

Dynamite Discovered on the Monon Railroad Tracks

UNIONTON, May 12.—A bomb at 10 a.m. was discovered on the Monon tracks, which was made this morning when nine sticks of dynamite were placed on the track between Leetonia and Purtlan. The explosive was discovered by a foreigner who was walking along the track alone.

The foreigner did not realize the seriousness of his discovery. He calmly picked the explosive from the track and carried it in his arms to the store of the Union Supply Company at Leetone.

The train was in charge of Conductor W. L. Neesener Phillips and Brantley Fulton, all of Brownsville. Officers are investigating the case and in the meantime the foreigner who discovered the dynamite is being held in custody.

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MONEY LAUNDRY ECONOMY

Washing Old Bills, W. H. Reduces Force of Laundry

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WIDOW CONTESTS INSURANCE GIVEN TO SISTER-IN-LAW

Mrs. Elizabeth Greenland Seeks to Halt Policy Payment.

UNDUE INFLUENCE IS ALLEGED

Mrs. Jessie B. Skinner Declares, However, That Charges Are Untrue and Announces a Determination to Contest the Suit If One Is Brought.

Litigation is anticipated over a \$3,000 policy in the Royal Aranum held by the late Robert C. Greenland Mrs. Elizabeth Greenland, the widow, through her attorney, Mr. W. J. Nelson, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Rev. R. E. Cairns pastor of the Methodist Protestant Church and Rev. A. R. Seaman, T. Scott Dunn gave greetings from the Laurel Hill Cemetery to the friends from the church session who had come to pay their respects. Following the receipt of refreshments were served in the dining room of the church after which a program was carried on.

Dr. J. F. Kerr was toastmaster. Greetings were given by Rev. R. C. Wolf, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. J. L. Trousdale, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Rev. J. M. Miller, pastor of the Christian Church, Rev. W. H. French and A. I. Long and from the trustees to T. B. Simpson, Rev. Exchert responded. Music was furnished by Kiferle's orchestra.

The church was prettily decorated in ferns and cut flowers. Wild flowers were used in the dining room.

INFORMATION FOR VETERANS

Those Who Get Free Transportation to Gettysburg Reunion

The great Pennsylvania reunion of the veterans of Pennsylvania, regarding the great Gettysburg reunion, was immediately approved by Governor Tener and the one appropriating \$16,000 for the Pennsylvania committee to provide free transportation to Gettysburg and the like expenses following the classes of soldiers, sailors and marines of the Civil War eligible to such transportation provided the war record of each applicant is first proven to be correct by the Pennsylvania commission.

No sister ever cared for a brother more than did Bob," she said. "No sister was ever more attentive. He made his home here with me almost continuously for 20 years."

During his remaining months he frequently aid to me. Jessie I want you to have the insurance money when I go. I've never been able to give you anything but I can repay your kindness that way."

I obtained "No, Bob, I am a Jew you can't have my insurance. I need not tell you, he insisted however, and finally I found I had to let him have his way.

Mrs. Skinner said that toward the last payment were not kept up on the part of the widow, Mrs. Hall, of the Royal Aranum, mother of Mrs. Greenland, but if she desired to have the policy continue in force she would have to pay the back due. Mrs. Greenland refused to meet the expense, however, and then she had to let her brother's plan pay the premiums, and permitting herself to be named beneficiary.

Mrs. Skinner says she fears nothing but the kindest of feelings to ward her sister in law. The latter was in Connellsville two occasions during the past year and visited the Skinner home both times.

Mr. and Mrs. Greenland had not resided together for many years previous to the former's death it is asserted by friends of the widow, those who were on the seat of honor, told the reporter. She has since returned to the home of her son, the Connellsville, going to Washington where they made their home after Greenland was unable to succeed in business there and returned to Connellsville although Mrs. Greenland had secured a position in the general office of the Bureau of the Budget of the Interior. She has resided here again since then and has always expected to moving to Connellsville. The pair had one child, a daughter who is married and lives at the capital.

Mr. Greenland was one of the best known men in town. He was about to open a plumbing shop here having conducted a business at the corner of Pittsburgh and Apple streets where the McCrory store is now located. His sudden death at the middle of last month was a shock to his many friends.

HE WAITED TOO LONG

Sterling's Delay in Becoming Progressive May Cost Big Chairmanship.

Bruce F. Sterling of Uniontown is being prominently mentioned for the chairmanship of the Democratic State Convention to be held in Harrisburg Saturday, June 10. He has been a leader in the campaign of the former, Dr. E. L. Sherick, who goes to Japan, Columbus, Asher Johnson of McKeeson and Joseph O'Brien of Scranton are also being considered with the chances largely favoring O'Brien.

O'Brien is one of the original re-organizers of the party while Sterling delayed getting into politics until he joined the Fairmont delegation to stop at the state convention last year. Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer would naturally favor his home companion for the job, but it may not be expedient to shoulder the responsibility on Sterling. There is no question concerning his ability for the position.

The Democratic legislative committee discussed the merits of the various candidates at Harrisburg yesterday.

NAMED ON STAFF

Elliott Hoffman and Sherick Appointed Hospital Trustees.

At the monthly meeting of the board of trustees of the Cottage State Hospital on Thursday afternoon Dr. E. D. Elliott, Dr. Hoffman and Dr. E. L. Sherick were appointed members of the hospital staff all vacancies two of which were made deaths of Dr. M. B. Shupe and Dr. H. F. Atkinson.

Routine business was taken up and disposed of. The trustees present were Dr. J. D. McAllister of Uniontown, Dr. G. W. Neff of Monaca, Dr. J. C. McSpadden of Rockwood, Colonel J. M. Reid and Dr. T. H. White.

New Sport in Greensburg
Polo is a new sport in Greensburg.

RECEPTION IS EXTENDED THE NEW PASTOR OF U. P. CHURCH

Rev. W. J. Everhart and Wife at the Church

More than 100 members and friends of the congregation of the United Presbyterian Church attended a reception Thursday in the church in honor of the new pastor and his wife Rev. and Mrs. W. J. Everhart. The reception was in charge of the Ladies Aid and Missionary Society. In the reception Rev. and Mrs. Rev. and Mrs. Everhart, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Lohman of Philadelphia, mother of Mr. Everhart Miss Lohman of Sharpen mother of Rev. Everhart, and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McNeese. Following the reception refreshments were served in the dining room of the church after which a program was carried on.

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OUTLINE PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

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Pastor is Given by the Y. M. C. A. Committee.

Stirring Speeches are Made at Dinner to Boosters' Committee.

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PASTOR IS GIVEN BY THE Y. M. C. A. COMMITTEE.

STIRRING SPEECHES ARE MADE AT DINNER TO BOOSTERS' COMMITTEE.

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WEST PENN EXPERT TELLS OF FIGHT TO ELECTRIFY MINES

Central Power Station Installation Long Met Opposition.

J. S. JENKS REVIEWS PROGRESS

In Paper Before Electrical Engineers He Describes History of West Penn as a Power Factor in the Coke Region; Some Early Installations.

An interesting story of the West Penn's invasion of the power field in the Connellsville district is told in the paper presented by Assistant General Manager J. S. Jenks which was read before the Pittsburgh meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers on April 15. Mr. Jenks said:

The subject of this meeting covers such a broad field that it would be folly to undertake to cover more than a limited portion of any particular branch; hence I will deal only with the historical side of the question as it has to do with the development of central station service in connection with coal mining on the West Penn system.

Central station power for mine service has been greatly handicapped by the prejudice of some mining engineers and mine inspectors who have actually fought the installation of central station power, stating that central station service, not reliable as an isolated plant, was more dangerous on account of the high voltage and more costly. They often eliminated all cost of plant labor and fuel when making comparisons between central station service and isolated plants.

Again, the plan of the operators had to be around the mine at any rate, and that the cost of fuel was so small to the mining company that it should not be considered.

In order to overcome these objections it was necessary to prove the reliability of central station power and its advantages. The objection of the mine inspectors was the harder to overcome. After the mine operators were convinced that central station service was more economical and were in favor of installing it, the mine inspectors frequently prohibited central station service for some years and about the mines, particularly for fan service.

They argued that transmission and distributing lines, of necessity, made central station service more liable to accidents and acts of God. Above the cost of power, understanding that mine ventilation is of such importance that no mining company should be dependent on another corporation for its power for fan operation. It was only after years of successful operation of all other classes of mine service that we were able to overcome this prejudice and succeed in getting the mine inspectors to approve central station service for fans, much less recommend it.

The mining engineer and the electrical engineer, opposed central station service for obvious reasons, one of which, from their financial stand, was that with central station service they would have no job. The truth of the matter has been that central station service has actually enlarged their field of labor, as more mines are being electrified every day on account of the many advantages of central station service. In this regard the services of an engineer and electrician to most efficiently install and operate power stations. High grade engineering and labor pays great return on the investment; that the demand for first class men is continually increasing. While on the other hand, the fact is laid down that almost any mine foreman or master mechanic could install and operate a steam-drive or a direct current isolated plant, this very frequently was a most uneconomical operation, often actually costing many times what it appears to be. The lack of scientific engineering in the early days of central station service was a large factor in retarding its growth as will be shown by the initial installation in this territory.

The first installation of central station service in a mine on the West Penn system was made at the West Penn mine in the Westmoreland Coal Company in 1898. It consisted of a 120 horse power, 4,000 volt, single phase, 133-cycle induction type synchronous motor, 100 kw., 500-volt, motor which actuated through a belt, the switch board was located in an underground sub-station as it was feared it might be damaged by employees during strike periods if it were above ground.

In order to supply this service there was installed at the power house of the Irwin Electric Light and Power Company a 120-kw., 4,000-volt, 133-cycle alternator and 125-kw., 2,200-volt, 400-volt, 60-cycle transformer for raising the generator voltage to the transmission and motor voltage.

The apparatus supplied from this sub-station consisted of six mining machines, a 10-horsepower pump and a 50-horsepower haulage, but no fan service was supplied for reasons already explained.

The first trouble that developed was the falling in of the roof of the substation which not only damaged the apparatus, but put the mine out of service for some time until the debris could be removed and the brick lining put in to prevent a recurrence of similar trouble. This brick lining sweated so that it made all the apparatus wet, which resulted in frequent burnouts of the starting motor, which stood idle for long periods. In order to insure starting, duplicate starting contacts were provided, but then it was a problem to keep one in condition for service. The difficulty of sweating was partially overcome by putting a wooden lining inside the brickwork.

The next difficulty arose from a breakdown in the lead cable which was by itself a bad fault, and after a series of changing everything in the substation, it was overcome by removing the lead from the cable and supporting it on

glass insulators, except where it passed through the bore hole.

The next weakness developed in the oil switch. This two-pole switch had eight breaks and was contained in a tank 8 by 10 by 9 inches and operated by hand and pinion gear. The gears, pulling the rods out of the bushings, this made a very slow operating switch with which it was very difficult to synchronize. After numerous interruptions caused by failures of this switch, a makeshift switch consisting of an ordinary two-pole two-handled switch set on a wooden base was mounted on insulators in the bottom of a half barrel. The switch handle was removed and a broomstick set to the cross bar with a belt laced. Leads were brought over the edge of the barrel and connected to the switch. The barrel was filled with oil, so that the switch could be operated by pulling or pushing on the broomstick. This switch was so much more easily operated and such improvement was made in the time of synchronizing that the consumer would not have known it and it remained in service until the substation was finally abandoned on account of the mine being worked out.

The Irwin Electric Light & Power Company was acquired by the West Penn interests and in 1905 the 133-cycle power house at Manor was discontinued and a new generating plant was established at Connellsville, 60-cycles, 100 kw., 500-volt transmission lines and a substation at Manor. This necessitated the reconstruction of the motors from 133 to 60 cycles. This work on the large motor was done by hand and the starting motor was sent to the foundry one at a time. This reconstruction had the effect of reducing the capacity of the motors and resulted disastrously in the case of the starting motor making it necessary to believe that in a short time we will have under contract more than 10,000

of producing the most efficient results is illustrated by the Keystone Coal Company's installation at its Crown's Nest sub-station. Here 1,500 horsepower is delivered at 2,300 volts from 22,000-volt transformers installed in the sub-station, together with the necessary switchgear. Heating protection. This installation consists of 750 horsepower alternating current pump and innumerable locomotives, mining machines and similar machinery.

We find the growth of central station service was very slow at first. It is now growing very fast, and from the original installation in 1898 of 120 horsepower we have steadily added all kinds of mine installations up to the present time we have in operation 29,532 horsepower, of which 20,000 is horsepower and have contracts with 30 companies which aggregate 5,700 horsepower, which is being installed as rapidly as possible. This will make a total of 29,532 horsepower. In addition to this we are at present engaged with 20 more companies and have contracts with 30 companies and have every reason to believe that in a short time we will

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